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Reasonable Time and Terms. The Courier-Journal propounds to us a short series of questions, which we answer with pleasure:

" Does THE SUN propose to incite Panama to

No, that is not our business in life. As a chronicler of facts and probabilities, however, we are compelled to recognize the enormously greater potency of the forces leading to divergence in case the permanent interests of Panama should now be sacrificed at Bogota, than of those which existed when Panama and Veragua seceded, in 1841, or when, fifteen years later, Panama and Antioquia proclaimed their independence.

" Perhaps Tue Sun would admit Panama as a

Perhaps Congress might, at some far distant day, if Panama wanted to come and were qualified for admission. We can't say. The question is too speculative

" But what of our own laws, which THE SUN, with the rest of us, professes to recognize? It is the law of the land that the President, upon failure after reasonable time to come to terms with Colombia, shall construct the canal through Nica-

Not at all. The mere failure of Colombia to come to reasonable terms, after a reasonable time, does not compel the President to construct the canal by the inferior route. The act of June 28, 1902, interposes yet another condition as preliminary to the consummation of that misfortune. The President must "first obtain for the United States perpetual control by treaty of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua upon terms which he may consider reasonable." Here again he is the sole judge of reasonableness, and here again there is a considerable interval of time necessary before the "shall construct" begins to operate. In short, the matter is practically solely within the President's discretion; and the process required by the law of June 28, 1902, might easily cover the time between a final rejection of the pending treaty at Bogota and the meeting of our own Congress and the amendment of existing legislation in accordance with new and unexpected

conditions. " Is THE SUN a nullificationist?"

No. There is no nullification in the foregoing suggestions; unless, indeed, the thing called nullification.

Canada and Germany.

The Dominion of Canada is the mainspring of the new Birmingham movement. The Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand are thus far wheels. Our enterprising neighbor to the north of us holds the stage. Whether the London Colonial Office is wagging Canada, or Canada is wagging the Colonial Office. is not yet quite plain to spectators. Nor is it thus far quite obvious why adequate treatment by England of the ostensible cause of grievance against Germany. which was putting imports from Canada under the higher tariff rates, which seems to have been so far back as 1897, was postponed till 1903, or why world-wide publicity was so long deferred. Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN said in the House of Commons on the 28th of May last:

" It is quite possible that the issue of the next general election will not be the issue which some honorable gentlemen have anticipated, but that it will be in connection with a very great and, in my opinion, more important subject

The saying has set international politicians to asking one another whether his new departure is an electioneering device to save the Tory-Unionist-Imperialist party from defeat by raising a new issue, which is whether Great Britain will lie down supine while Canada is humiliated and maltreated by Germany. Imperialism in peace may be assuming a new face, since imperialism in the South African war has passed away. Corn may be taking the place of

khaki The historical student who puts in the deadly parallel certain sentences of the Birmingham speech by the Minister of the Colonies and contemporaneous utterances by the Prime Minister on repeal of the shilling duty on corn, and those a few days later in the House of Commons, may come to the conclusion that they are so nearly identical that they must have been prearranged. But, however that may be, Canada is now at the fore, which should be gratifying to all patriotic North Americans, provided always that the innocent United States and her exported food stuffs are not penalized by the electoral skirmish in the United Kingdom.

The same student, looking only at his atlas, may think that Canada ought, as a British colony, to have united her fortunes, a century and a quarter ago, with the thirteen other rebelling colonies, and that FRANKLIN'S proposition, made to Lord SHELBURNE in the early negotiations, should have been more vigorously backed by his American colleagues, and Canada allied with the United States in the treaty of peace. A domain lying between the northern boundary of the United States and the Arctic Circle, and stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would be a fruitful field for freedom

part for New England so unlike those mutual aggressions by each on the other, the final conflict at Quebec, the cession only a dozen years before the Declaration of Independence of Canada by France to victorious England, reveal the reason why French Canada had no fancy for further controversy with England, but preferred to leave the restless thirteen colonies to fight out for themselves the discrimination in ocean trade. French-Canadians succumbed. Fortunately or unfortunately, they had nothing else

Looking backward on the relations of urged the Buchanan-Packenham convention, which accepted the boundary stead of standing by "fifty-four-forty or fight." It blundered by abrogating in 1866, instead of amending, the Marcy-Elgin reciprocity treaty with Canada. It blundered when it advised GRANT'S Administration not to negotiate another Canadian reciprocity which Canada sent George Brown to Washington to urge. All that is now, however, "a back number"-at least, until and unless the United Kingdom rejects, in like manner, Canada's present plan of "preference," the adoption of which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has declared is the only thing that can are numbered. hold together the British Empire and retain Canada therein. A very startling utterance, yet no experienced statesman either in England or in America thinks a to be worth much thought or space displacement of British sovereignty over Canada is within the range of practical protection. polities. It is not sought or wished by

The abrogation of the Marcy-Elgin treaty of 1854 was followed, a year later, by the formation of the Canadian Confederation, and great prosperity under lower (if our memory serves us) Canadian tariff rates, but in 1873 came a blight, and emigration across the border was great. No tariff laws could prevent that. Between her high-tariff neighbor and her free-trade mother across the sea, Canada found herself pulled in two opposite directions, till finally she seemed to have cast her lot frankly with the policy of protection for her industries.

There is obscurity, at least for foreigners, regarding the date of origin of Canadian "preference" for the mother country over other nations, including the United States, in tariff rates and its scope. Perhaps it began in 1874 and in the interest of free trade with the United Kingdom, which increased freedom the radical protectionists naturally resisted. At any rate, the British Colonial Office withstood it for twenty years, and till Mr. CHAMBERLAIN became its head, but Canada would not abandon some protection for her manufactures by a tariff on imports, even against the United Kingdom and the other British colonies. It is to be hoped that the fact will turn out to be that Canada did not furtively attempt to capture the English wheat any amendment of existing law consti- market for herself, and oust the United tutes, in the Courier-Journal's opinion, States. That would have been very naughtv of her!

A White Book, containing copies of the diplomatic notes that passed, from May 10, 1897, to July 8, 1903, between London and Berlin, which has just been presented to Parliament, offers to those not in the British Empire a kernel or two of fact amid the myriad of Birmingham leaflets now whirling around like autumn leaves in an October storm, the bewildering abstracts of statistics and the rub-a-dub of British newspapers over the relative merits of free trade and protection. Dates now become important for one seeking light on the motives of the author of the new Bir-

mingham departure. Germany complained in May, 1897more than six years ago-of the Canadian 'proposal" to discriminate in its new tariff in favor of British imports, because the discrimination violated stipulations with Germany in the treaty of 1865, and because Great Britain could, if she would, control Canada in the matter. The United States has not a similar favored nation treaty with Great Britain. Lord SALISBURY'S only reply, made two months later, was a notice of abrogation

of the treaty at the end of a year, because its stipulations, regarding Canada, were due to oversight, or to a want of adequate consideration." Canada, he added, has complete tariff autonomy; she does not like such a treaty, and the Imperial Government cannot coerce her. In the subsequent discussion, Germany held on to the admission that Canada is an independent nation in tariff matters as a dog clings to his bone. The treaty was torn up. London thereupon proposed to Berlin that another be made. Two months after the German complaint Lord Salisbury wrote to Berlin a confession that Canada had violated the treaty of 1865 by levying lower tariff rates upon British than upon German imports, but that Canada had been told that the preference must stop till July 31, 1898,

and the money exacted in excess on German goods must be refunded. The confession of treaty violation was distinct.

Thus matters stood till March 25, 1898, when Berlin asked London to extend the life of the treaty of 1865 beyond July 31, 1898. London peremptorily refused. but added that England would accept a temporary arrangement applicable only to the United Kingdom, leaving Canada out or in, as she might prefer. The German executive forthwith asked and obtained from the Reichstag power to the other. extend the most favored nation treatment to Great Britain and her colonies. On June 14, 1898, Germany told Lord Salis-BURY that "until further notice" it would be so extended, but "with the exception of Canada," because Canada intended. after July 31, 1898, to prefer the mother | plans. On him and the officers under country's imports. Then Canada, on Aug. 12, 1898, asked London to intercede | and vigilance as they possess to prevent of internal trade and such repelling of for her at Berlin, and the reply swiftly the navy from effecting its purpose. Many competing external products as the wis- came that Canada had deprived Ger-

dom of the people might deem expe- many of a valuable right enjoyed for dient. It was not to be. The coeval thirty years. A little later, Germany colonization by France and England excluded Barbados as well as Canada. which accompanied the opening of the In May, 1891, the German Bundesrath seventeenth century, its differing sys- imparted power to the Emperor to protems, the colonists volunteering to de- long most favored nation treatment till Dec. 31, 1903, to the British Empire. A to baffle the enemy. who were sent to Canada by France, the month later Berlin sent word to London

that Canada must remain excluded. Thus the affair stood during nearly two years, from July 11, 1901, till March 18, 1903, when Lord LANSDOWNE revived was to be longer kept under the ban.' Africa would be added to Canada. Then "preference" of that day, and the unfair | acted, in April, 1903, in retaliation, a surtax on German imports.

Finally, and on June 27, 1903, Germany summed up her side of the case by explaining that when England abrogated the treaty of 1865, German law automatthe United States to the Dominion on ically put British and Canadian goods the north of us, we can plainly see how under higher rates of duty. Canada was district commanders to exercise comour Senate has blundered. It blundered the prime mover. She was, Lord SALISwhen, in advance of negotiation, it BURY had declared, an independent nation in tariff matters, and she persistently preferred British over German imports. of 49 degrees proposed by England in- In the end, Germany distinctly intimated that if British colonies in general discriminated against Germany, as Canada had done, Germany might exclude even the United Kingdom from favored nation treatment.

Any one who compares the date of that last German note with the date of the new departure at Birmingham, will not fail to see that the Minister of the Colonies has since its date repeatedly declared that if Canada shall not, by British voters and by Parliament, be protected against Germany, the days of the British Empire

Canada now enjoys a happy dual position, as, on the one hand, an independent nation unincorporated in tariff matters into the British Empire, but, on the other hand, incorporated so far as concerns

"Object Lesson" in Lower Broadway.

People all over town are waiting with much curiosity to see the "object lesson" which, it has been said, is to be furnished them in lower Broadway, of the possibility of ditching a crowded street without inconvenience to either trade and business or to pedestrians.

In front of St. Paul's Church a struct- Philippine freights went to help Ameriure over the street has been built for the purpose of accomplishing the feat. It is substantial rather than beautiful, but, as yet, the interference of the digging underneath it with the travel and traffic of the thoroughfare is not sufficient to provoke any considerable protest. Somewhere about Trinity Church, in the near neighborhood of Wall Street, another structure of the same kind for the same purpose is to be built.

Only, however, when the work of digging is fully under way will the "object lesson" become impressive. Broadway from the Post Office to the Battery is the most congested district in the world. It is peculiarly a region of "skyscrapers." Where once there were, perhaps, a score of occupants of a business building on an ordinary lot of land, there are now hundreds. At morning when these men and women go to their occupations in those populous structures and at evening when they depart from them, there pour into the street many thousands of people, and their numbers are multiplied by the occupants of the many | of the Tom Johnson platform. "skyscrapers" by which that whole neighborhood is distinguished.

At best, even with Broadway wholly unobstructed by either private or public excavation and building, the street is serious problem as to the chances of locomotion when the number of great business structures along it and in its neighborhood has been doubled and even quadrupled, for that is a result which may be looked forward to as inevitable in the near future.

Practically, the method of building the subway has involved the removal of the existing pavement. During the process the street is obstructed not merely by the excavation, but also by wagons carrying off the excavated earth. If that work of transformation can go on in the most congested part of Broadway without causing well-nigh intolerable disturbance to traffic, it will be an engineering feat which will approach the marvellous; nothing like it has yet been seen in such constructions.

The town, therefore, waits curiously to see how it is going to be done, if it is done. The "object lesson" will be before the people for a long time. They will have it before them during the whole of the next two years, in all probability, and they will have abundant opportunity

to satisfy their curiosity. All the same, the tone of the New York public concerning the matter is universally sceptical. Marvellous as the feats of modern engineering have been, the faith that the ditching of lower Broadway will be so harmless as to provoke a desire for a repetition of that sort of subway digging in the streets generally does not extend beyond the president of the Rapid Transit Commission. So far, that gentleman, Mr. ALEX-ANDER E. ORR, seems to be alone among the citizens of New York in liking the method.

The Game of War at Portland.

Playing at war in time of peace is a most excellent occupation for the fighting forces of the country, and for that reason there ought to be no small interest in the war game which is now in progress around Portland, Me. A large and powerful fleet of warships under the command of Admiral A. S. BARKER is attacking the defences of the Maine city. which are under the general command of Major-Gen. CHAFFEE. Neither of these officers is acquainted with the plans of

It was arranged that the strategical plans of the Navy Department should be communicated to Admiral BARKER only a few days before Aug 22, when the game began. Gen. CHAFFEE was to have no knowledge whatever of these him falls the burden of using such skill lessons learned in the games of last year

at New London will now be applied. For | WOOD AND THE HEROES OF THE example, last year the navy found no difficulty in locating the army searchlights, but this year several power portable lights have been made, and these will be moved about so as, if possible,

Gen. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer of the army, has prepared an elaborate plan for communications among the various fortifications, and the system of submarine mines will be much more it by meekly asking at Berlin "if Canada extensive than it was last season. The problems to be solved by the officers of argued in answer to the almost universal The prompt reply again came that South | the two branches of the national service | outcry against Wood's elevation as undeare numerous and of vital importance, the Canadian Dominion Parliament en- and the information to be gained from the imitation warfare is of wide variety and inestimable service.

> There will undoubtedly be some spectacular features to excite the interest of the general public, but in the ascertainment by the army officers of such knowledge as the most efficient way for mand of the defences of artillery districts in action and the practical coordination of such defences, or in the acquirement by navy commanders of information as to how to concentrate their fire or what formation is best adapted to an approach through such ered on them. Through their Volunteer channels as are open to their ships, there will be nothing to convey much signifi- | had commanded departments and armies cance to the casual observer of the pomp and pride and circumstance of glorious war." Nevertheless, it will be from the examination of such matters that the officers will profit, and what they learn will be cheap at the price which these games cost.

When Will Congress See the Point? The Philippine Islands are an American possession. Their exports and imports for the ten months ended April 30, 1903, amounted to \$60,875,353, nearly equally done mainly in American bottoms. Instead of that, the humiliating record for

	the period in question is:	
	British vessels	5,926,16
	German vessels	8,379,37
	Spanish vessels	8,042,31
	Norweglan vessels	3,370,25
	French vessels	776,49
	American vessels	1,024,48
1	All other vessels	3,486,30
j	That is to say about 1 8 per cent	of the

can shipping, and 98.4 per cent. went to foreign ships, mostly British. Thus our Far Eastern possessions con

tinue to feed the merchant marines of other nations.

How long is this to last?

Striking Far.

Tom Johnson's Ohio platform is in one respect a novelty. It not only condemns monopoly in general, but it specially condemns legalized monopoly.

"We oppose," says the platform, "financial monopoly, together with every other legalized monopoly and legalized privilege.'

Tom Johnson and his followers therefore condemn and oppose, among other things, the patent rights system and the patent rights laws of the United States Government.

This system and these laws afford the most perfect example of deliberately legalized monopoly and privilege that exists anywhere.

"Down with the patent laws!" is part

Reliance and Shamrock III. are to mee to-day for their second race to windward and return. This will be the hardest race of the three for the gallant sailors of the challenger. In it they will have an opporcongested to an extent which raises a tunity to give their finest exhibition of pluck. Twice beaten and with the certainty of a third defeat staring them in the face, they will have to "buck up," as the Britons say, to meet the situation with "hearts of controversy." If they make a close contest of it they will be cheered to the echo. If they should spring a surprise upon us and win, echo would have to work overtime. But in the whole history of the America's Cup a surprise has been sprung but once, and that was when the America snatched the trophy from the amazed Roya Yacht Squadron.

> Many knowing persons are talking glibly about the "Queen's Cup" again. The America's Cup never was the Queen's Cup No American vacht has ever sailed for that prize. The America's Cup was just a plain regatta prize, offered for a race of the Royal Yacht Squadron around the Isle of Wight on August 22, 1851. That Cup is still here despite the efforts of many would-be lifters

In March last the Canadian House of 'ommons, through its Speaker, the Hon. L. P. BRODEUR, sent an address to King ED-WARD VII. on Irish affairs. In it the Canadian legislators expressed their unswerving loyalty and devotion to his person and Government, and referred to the fact that on three occasions they had adopted humble addresses to the late Queen expressing the hope that a just measure of home rule would be granted the people of Ireland. At the same time they said that they had observed with profound satisfac tion the recent desire to usher in a new era and lasting peace and good will in Ireland and hoped for an early settlement of "that long vexed and troublesome problem, the solution of which has for so long taxed the powers of British statesmen,"

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S reply on behalf of the King was curt and somewhat cold. In three brief paragraphs he acknowledged receipt of the Canadian House of Commons's address, told them the King was pleased to note their expressions of loyalty and devotion, and referred them to the following paragraph in the reply to the address to the Queen in June, 1882:

"Her Majesty will always gladly receive the ad vice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters re-lating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs; but, with respect to the questions reed to in the address, her Majesty will, in a ordance with the Constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament Ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively apper

The correspondence has just been issued by the British Covernment as a Parliamentary paper.

The Young Editor Squeezes In.

From the Henderson Headlight. The youngest legislator ever elected in Tennessee who happens to be the present editor of the Head light was not 21 for staty one days after the No. er election, and was not a voter in the elec-He became 21 on Jan. 6, the day before the Legislature met. The Legislature always meets on the first Monday in January, and the fates were kind in this year, in that the first day of the month was Tuesday, thus putting off the arrival of the first Monday as long as possible so that the editor might have time to grow old enough to be sworn in.

CIVIL WAR.

Military Rewards Under Boosevell and Under Lincoln.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The contrast between the extraordinary lifetenure military rewards showered upon Assistant Surgeon Leonard Wood and those bestowed by President Lincoln in the civil war period, the days of real military giants, is singularly striking.

Either the military unities were very much out of joint in Lincoln's day or they are out of joint now. It has been seriously served if not unprecedented, that his prior Volunteer commissions of Brigadier and Major-General fully warranted, if they did not actually compel his subsequent transfer to the line of the permanent establishment as a Brigadier-General, and promo-

tion now by seniority to Major-General. The weight of precedent, however, is entirely against this theory. Nineteen-twentieths of the Regular officers, both of the line and staff, West Pointers as well as civilians, who attained to high Volunteer rank as the civil war progressed, were coldly permitted to resume their lesser rank in the permanent establishment when the Volunteers were mustered out in 1865-66. No commissions as Brigadiers and Major-Generals in the Regular army were showrank some of these distinguished soldiers and won notable victories in the field. Conspicuous examples are worth reciting

Rufus Ingalls, Grant's classmate and per sonal crony, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac almost from the beginning to the end, had been in the service about twenty-two years when the war ended. In 1861 he had reached the grade of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the permanent establishment, and by regu lar promotion was a Major and Quartermaster when the war closed. But mean while, with the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he had long been the leading spirit in the Quartermaster's department divided between outgoing and incoming of the army in Virginia. Ingalls was a goods. This carrying trade should be | valuable man, and his services were inestimable. Yet he received no promotion in the Regular establishment in reward of those services. When the war ended Gen. Ingalls laid down his volunteer rank and appeared on the army rolls as a plain Major and Quartermaster.

The case of Major-Gen. Horatio G. Wright, another Regular of the staff department, is even a more conspicuous object lesson in this regard. In the permanent establishment he was a Major of Engineers when the war began and in due course had arrived at the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel at its close. But in the Volunteers Wright had been a general officer almost from the outset, and had commanded a department and independent armies. One of the very ablest of the Union Generals, Wright had participated in some of the greatest battles of the war. It was Gen. Wright who defended Washington against the Confederate General, Early, in 1864. It was Wright's corps which first broke through Lee's lines at Petersburg on the 2d of April, 1865. Yet this brilliant commander was very stilled to be below. commander was permitted to go back to his insignificant Regular army rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers upon his muster out as a Volunteer General in 1866 There are two or three other staff examples which apply with great pertinence to Staff Officer Wood's exceptional case. John G. Parke, No. 2 of the class of '49, a First Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers at the outbreak of the war, in due course had attained the grade of Major in that corps at its close. But meanwhile he had been made a Brigadier in the Volunteers, and soon after a Major-General. As such, Parke performed notable, even brilliant service as the war progressed; was Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac for a time,

commander of the Ninth Corps, and several times temporarily in command of the Army of the Potomac. But he received no reward in the Regular establishment for his great services. He quietly laid down his high Volunteer rank when the war ended and went back to his Regular grade of Major. He did not reach a Colonelcy until March 17, 1884. Parke's retirement a Colonel so late as 1889, "upon his own application after forty years' service," is a curious commentary on the wholesale promotion and retirement of Brigadiers nowadays for civil war services thirty-five years ago. Most of them were Lieutenyears ago. Most of them were Lieuten-ants when Parke was an army commander. Henry J. Hunt, the Chief of Artillery of of the Potomac, to whom the Union chiefly owed its victory at Gettysburg, probably, was a Major of Regular artillery when the war began and only a grade higher when it closed. He was breveted for distinguished service, but received no real advancement in Regular grades for these services. He returned to his rank in the Regular establishment when the war closed, and retired as a Colo nel in 1883. Gen. Hunt may be

the most distinguished Union soldiers of the war Major-Gen. John G. Foster, a conspicu-ous department and army commander throughout the civil war was a Regula Captain of Engineers at its beginning and a Major at its close, to which rank he came down after being mustered out as a Major-General of Volunteers in 1866. He died as a Lieutenant-Colonel of Regulars in 1874.

Foster was a hero of two wars, having been dangerously wounded in 1847 at Mo-lino del Rey, Mexico.

Gen. O. M. Poe, who was Sherman's Chief Engineer in the Atlanta campaign and afterward, went back without further and afterward, went back without further advancement to his grade of Regular Major when the war ended. Upton, the hero of the "Bloody Angle" at Spottsylvania, who planned the daylight attack and carried it out successfully, died as lately as 1881 still a Lieutenant-Colonel of Regulars. As services are now measured Upton ought instantly to have been made a Major-General

of Regulars in 1864.
Other great records outside the staff without adequate rewards, as rewards are now measured, are worth studying. George Crook was Captain of Regular infantry throughout the war. But by distinguished ability he rose to be a Major-General of olunteers and a department commander He was a conspicuous and often determin-ing factor in several great battles, notably that of Fisher's Hill. Crook received no advancement in the Regular establishment for his remarkable achievements. After his muster out of the Volunteer service he sumed his rank of plain Captain of in-

Major-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds (Volunteers), a fighter, an administrator, an army commander, a department commander. and the classmate of Grant, was rewarded in 1866 for his invaluable services by pro-motion to the grade of Colonel in the Regular army. And this great soldier and scholar was retired as a Colonel in 1877 for disability contracted in line of duty. Alfred Pleasonton, a cavalry commander of the Army of the Potomacat Gettysburg,

went back to the Regular establishment without reward at the close of the war with his former rank of Major of cavalry. A few years afterward he resigned. In his old age Congress restored Pleasonton to the army and retired him as a Major. "Baldy" Smith, the distinguished engineer and corps commander, went back to his old Regular rank when the war ended regular rank when the war ended. He resigned, but was subsequently restored by act of Congress and retired as a Major.

All the reward the distinguished cavalrynan Wesley Merritt, received for his civil

war services was to be made a Lieutenant-Colonel of Regulars in 1868.
Gens. Barry, Barnard, Fry, Gillmore, Baird, Weitzel, R. S. Granger, Doubleday, Ricketts, Emory, Aleck, McCook, Carlin, Whitple, Torbert, Averell and other distinguished officers who attained high Volunteer station, and distinction were war services was to be made a Lieutenant Volunteer station and distinction were not rewarded at the close of the war by advancement to higher grades in the per manent establishment. And the scores o Volunteer Major-Generals were allowed unnoticed to drop into the obscurits private life after the disbandment of

the Volunteers.
Wood's extraordinary rewards must be

justified on other grounds than the mere fact that he was once a Major-General of Volunteers. If that rank entitled an officer to the same grade in the permanent es-tablishment the Regular army list would now be stuffed with Major-Generals, both active and retired. LESLIE J. PERRY. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

MR. ROOT NOT ALONE. Other Instances of Hasty Assumption as

to What Is in the Constitution. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The editorial article in THE SUN of Sunday, Aug. 23, correcting Secretary Root's blunder (as reported in the Tribune and in the despatches of a press association), that the President and Vice-President cannot be citizens of the same State, should interest him. But Mr. Root is in a large company. It is not unusual to notice even in lawyers, as in editorial writers, a childlike innocence of what the Constitution provides, inhibits and orders.

One of the most widely known newspapers in the interior of this State, in an editorial mention of Alexander Hamilton, a few months ago, said "he knew he never could be President, having been born outside the United States." This I have mentioned to a number of well-informed lawyers and editors, every one of whom said it was even so Yet how easy for any one to read in the

United States Constitution, Article II., Sec ion 1: "No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President." Hamilton was a citizen at the time the Con-

stitution was adopted. He, or a male child of foreign birth who was brought into the country one day old the day before the Constitution was adopted (for he too was a citizen), was eligible to the Presidency so far as birth was concerned. So it was possible or us to have a President of foreign nativity slately as within fifty years of the present Not long ago one of the New York city daily papers had this in an editorial article:

When the Presidential succession was up before the first Federal Congress, it was calculated that only once in four hundred years would the Secre-tary of State become the head of the Government through the demise of the officers above him.

That is to say, by the death of the President and Vice-President. But the fact is, the Secretary of State was never in succession to the Presidency until Congress made him so, about s venteen years ago. This was bad enough: but the editor of a daily paper not far from where I write, thought to improve upon it by crediting the "four hundred years" computation to the framers of the Federal Constitution!

The same amusing abandon of all distinctions

improve upon it by crediting the "four hundred years" computation to the framers of the Federal Constitution!

The same amusing abandon of all distinction between the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, is seen every time the proposition comes up to change the date of the regular meeting of the Congress from December to some date in the spring time. I have it in the Congressional Record, that within seven years nine Congressmen, on the floor of the House or in documents presented, have shown that they supposed a Constitutional amendment requisite for making such change. The press nearly always so speaks of it. But the Constitution says, Article I. Section 4: "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day." In that document "Congress" is used as a noun of multitude and takes the plural pronoun. Hence "they," the members of both houses, may "by law appoint a different day," and no amending of the Constitution stands in the way.

I might go on to "tenthly" and "eleventhly." The facts for such extension are on my table. But I desist. Let us not be especially pointed with Secretary Root. Nothing else I know of in our national system has lured journalists and public men into such mazes of misinformation as the Constitution of the United States. And yet it may be read from beginning to end, deliberately and understandingly, inside of fifty minutes.

ALPHA CHILD.

ALPHA CHILD. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 26.

The Walking Delegate in Arizona. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: People outside the immediate zone of tryanny imposed by the so-called labor unions cannot fail to be impressed with the soundness and logic of THE SUN's treatment of a problem so menacing to our free institutions. The analysis of the matter as submitted in your frequent utterances is manifestly and certainly the dictation of common sense. The St. Louis Judge who distinguished himself last week was worthy of the splendid tribute paid him in your columns, but as a defender of the rights of property THE SUN should have the undying gratitude of the nation for

by labor organizations and their hired agents throughout the entire country really require. Those which come to notice right here in New York are frequent and flagrant enough to justify all THE SUN has said about walking delegates and the systematic blackmail and graft they pursue. Yet there are of the United States in which the lawlessness and depredations of these men are carrie to an extremity of murder, bloodshed and plunder not eclipsed by the great conspiracy in the Pennsylvania coal fields last and where, with Government troops at hand, the sufferers from the crimes of the offenders have not even the consoling support of so comforting an advocate as THE SUN especially to the mining districts of Arizona. I have received information from friends who have invested heavily in Yavapai county revealing a perfect tragedy of blood. The paneful influence of the union idea has seized that rich territory and has already spread to such proportions that it seems necessary that the national Government should intervene to check it

The organizations led by the walking delegates have caused several mines completely to suspend operations. The mine owners' attempts to work with non-union labor have been answered with bullets from the employees of the unions. Several innocent men have fallen in the last few months. Many more have barely escaped death and it is qui probable that the past two weeks recorded half a dozen deaths. Threats of assassination are openly and defiantly made by the lawbreakers, and the situation has become so dangerous that the influential merchants and business men of the territory have formed protective organization through which they purpose to get relief from the intolerable ondition of affairs. The mineral riches of Arizona are too great to be prejudiced by such acts of brigandage as prevail there and with proper protection by the opportunities for labor in the territor are unbounded. Thousands of men can find good and profitable employment there now. Miners in Arizona are better paid than any other class of laboring men, their average pay being more than \$3 per day, and millions of dollars are waiting to give the country the development to which it is entitled. Of course, I can understand that a part of the country buried, as Arizona, is in the lap

of the mountains of the West could have such a reign of terror with the rest of the country practically ignorant of the vastness of its extent. But one thing is certain the national Government ought to know the exact state of affairs, and as Arizona is not in the sisterhood of States, being yet Territory, it is within the province of the Administration at Washington to control the present situation. And may I not, there fore, ask The SUN if the power to assume such control could not come from the Presi-J. T. ODGERS. dent?

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Nominations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please ve this a small part of your valuable space.

My ticket is: William Travers Jerome for Mayor Fritz Lindinger for Sheriff You can bet all your loose change they would be a strong combination to beat. Their platform would be "Fearless De

NEW YORK, Aug. 26. The Incomparable Nineteenth Century. Prof. R. S. Woodward, in Science. In all that makes for the permanent progress of

umanity, the contributions of science in th

sources throughout historic time. No Sport. Yachtsman-Aren't you fond of yachting? Chauffeur - No. Too much space around

eenth century alone are held by competent judges

to compare favorably with those from all other

TURBINE ENGINES ON WARSHIPS Construction Board Approves Admiral

Melville's Recommendation for a Trial. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- The Naval Board on Construction has approved the recommendation recently made by Rear Admiral Melville, lately retired, that a trial be made of the new turbine engines by placing them in a scout ship, to be used for ex perimental purposes by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. If the suggestion neets with the favor of Secretary Moody Congress will probably be asked for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the construction of a ship of about 5,000 tons, to be equipped with turbine engines of the ap-

roved pattern.

Rear Admiral Melville, while not committed to the new type of engine, believes it should have a thorough trial, in view of the promising character of experiments on commercial vessels. Attention is called by Rear Admiral Melville to the ability to rapidly utilize superheated steam and to the increased speed attainable by the use of turbine engines. Plans for a scout ship of the required size have been drawn, and have received the approval of the Board or Construction. on Construction.

Where Our Cotton Manufactures Went TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Our export of cotton manufactures in the fiscal year just closed was of the value of \$32,218,304. For the past three fiscal years the record is

1901.....\$20,272,418 The 1903 export was made up of: 1,294,061

Wearing apparel..... 2,800 136 \$32,216,304 The cotton cloths, comprising 495,379,197 yards, went to the following countries United Kingdom ..... Prance ... Other Europe. ritish North America.... Central America and British Honduras. . Mexico..... Other West Indies and Bermuda Argentina..... Chile..... 

 Colombia
 1,844,266

 Venezuela
 481,713

 Other South America
 406,983

 

There was a falling off, compared with 902, of \$2,692,838 in our export of cotton cloths to the Chinese Empire, but an increase of \$815,036 to the rest of Asia. There was also an increase of \$646,830 to Colombia. \$206,485 to British North America, \$182,514 to Chile, and \$146,172 to the British East Indies.

British Australasia .....

British Africa.....

The other cotton manufactures went mainly to: Mexico..... Central America..... 

 
 Cuba
 186,192

 Argentina
 188,500
 The chief increases in this list were \$507,000 to Germany, \$147,000 to British Africa, and \$97,000 to the West Indies. The decreases were scattered and inconsiderable.

WALTER J. BALLABD. SCHENECTADY, Aug. 22.

Will Dr. Briggs Bring Up in the Catholic Church? An article in The American Journal of Theolog from the pen of Dr. C. A. Briggs of the Union Theo

logical Seminary, entitled "Catholic-The Name and the Thing," is significant both from the facthat Dr. Briggs writes it and from the trend the subject matter of the article. The author proves by the historical argument that the name Catholic always stood for three es sential things: (1) the vital unity of the Church in Christ; (2) the geographical unity of the Church extending throughout the world; (3) the historica unity of the Church in Apostolic tradition.

conclusion is, they who would have a just claim this title must possess this triple unity. We find such passages as the following scattered through the article: "It is mere perversity not eturn to Rome if the conscience is convinced that Rome is right in all her great controversies with rotestantism." He is referring to the Ritualism There can be no doubt that at the close of the third Christian century Roman and Catholic wer o closely allied that they were practically identi-"There can be no doubt that the Roman atholic Church of our day is the heir by unbroke descent to the Roman Catholic Church of the second entury, and that it is justified in using the name Catholic' as the name of the Church as well as the name 'Roman.' If we would be Catholic, we can ecome Catholic by merely calling ourse

Native and Foreign in Our Population. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been uch interested in your discussion as to the foreign element in our population. Perhaps you will be interested, in your turn, to learn the result of calculation to which you stimulated me. method by which I reach my conclusions is tocomplicated and tedious to bother you with we conclusions themselves are as follows:

by that name. Unless a name corresponds wit

the thing it is a sham and it is a shame.

Native white stock (in 1900), less than three-eighths of total population (under 28,000,000). Native-born whites of foreign stock, more than three-eighths of total population (over 28,000,000). Foreign-born whites, more than one eighth of total population (over 10,000,000). Colored (including Chinese, Indians, &c.), less than one-eighth of total population (under 10,000,000). Thus, in 1900, the foreign element appears include already more than one-half the total pop-

lation and also more than one half the total of

NEW YORK, Aug. 25. The Apportionment of Asphalt in the Streets TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Coming town this morning on the Ninth avenue elevate noted the pavement in the cross street Fiftieth street to Fourteenth. There are two three streets paved with asphalt, and the res with the old-fashioned Belgian blocks. The stre

seem to be paved in one way or the other with any special system-quite at haphazard. like to know by what method and for what reaso certain streets are selected to have one kind of pave ment and certain others the other. Is it a matter of favor, or is there a definite plan, and if a plan what is it? NEW YORK, Aug. 22. More About a Cup That Could Be Lifted ndent in yesterday's Sun suggests a Shamrock

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT A Cup to be held and run for in England, so that an American yacht could go over there and take & This is a good suggestion and would be a good answer to those Englishmen who call the presen race conditions unfair because the English has to cross the ocean to meet what they call a mere racing machine.

Recorded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! It appears by he records at our County Clerk's office that Cale Minks has just bought a lot of land. We respectfully auggest that Mr. Minks is worth to be immortalized upon your list HAMPTON & FITHIAM

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. ro.

What's the Difference? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will some of your New England readers, also your Wester and Southern readers, tell me the difference between a cruiler, a doughnut and a fried cake? LAKE CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 22.

The Good Heart of George Washington. Washington was asked why he had crossed the river at Kings Ferry.
"I hope," he replied with considerable asperity

"you didn't expect me to use the Staten lalant

And the soldiers once more knew that they had a kind-hearted and humans leader.